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Chronicle Preview: This Year's Faculty Salaries–Pages 10 and 11

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Articles on inside pages

The idea of having an academic head the National Archives pleases scholars, but the newly appointed Archivist of the United States, Robert M. Warner, a historian from the University of Michigan, faces "a very tough road." Story on Page 3.

John Anderson wins in a Presidential preference poll of 2,500 students at five Ivy League universities. More than a third of those polled said they considered themselves more intelligent than either President Jimmy Carter or Gov. Ronald Reagan. Story on Page 4.

In a test of tenure protection, a state court has ruled that Central Washington University's dismissal of a professor of political science, Charles I. Stastny, did not violate his rights. Story on Page 2.

License fees for campus music have been agreed upon by higher-education negotiators and the American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers. Story on Page 4.

Counseling of Iranian students in the United States is provided by Parvine Ghaffari-Samai, described as a leading advocate of Iranian rights. Story on Page 9.

Campus unrest in China is reported for the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976. Story on Page 13.

An unpretentious newsletter, *The Harvard Medical School Health Letter,* has become a big-league publication with a circulation of 300,000. Story on Page 15.

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7,900 Scientists Boycott Soviet to Protest Jailing of Dissidents

Scholars from 44 countries suspend professional relations with Russian counterparts

WIDE WORLD

Morris Pripstein, left, of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, announces a scientists' boycott of the Soviet Union. With him are Paul Flory, of Stanford University, and Anthony Ralston, of State University of New York at Buffalo.

By Anne C. Roark

WASHINGTON

In a protest against the jailing and oppression of dissident Russian scholars, 7,900 scientists and engineers from 44 countries have suspended professional relations with their counterparts in the Soviet Union.

In a news conference here announcing the action, five American scientists—two of them Nobel laureates—said it was the most highly organized protest thus far against the Soviet government's violations of international human-rights agreements.

The committee that organized the protest is known as "s.o.s.," after the surnames of the Soviet scientists Anatoly Scharansky, Yuri Orlov, and Andrei Sakharov, all of whom are in prison or internal exile. The protest came just as an editorial denouncing such boycotts appeared in *Science*, the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Written by William D. Carey, the jour-

Continued on Page 14, Column 3

Michigan Voters Seen Favoring Tax-Cut Plan

8 national groups join state's colleges to warn of closings, 70-per-cent budget slashes

By Robert L. Jacobson

WASHINGTON

Public-opinion polls indicating that Michigan voters may adopt a major tax-cutting initiative on November 4 have led eight national organizations in higher education to issue a public appeal for the proposal's defeat.

The initiative, known as the Tisch amendment, would slash Michigan's property-tax valuations to one half of what they were two years ago, limit annual increases in valuations to 2 per cent, and require at least 60-per-cent voter approval of any new state taxes.

Representatives of the eight organizations here warned that the Michigan amendment would have a "devastating effect" on higher education in that state.

They cited an estimate by the state department of management and budget that adoption of the proposal could deprive Michigan's state colleges and universities of nearly 70 per cent of the $647-million proposed for their support in 1981 by Gov. William C. Milliken.

As a result, the state's analysis suggested, 12 of Michigan's 15 state colleges and universities would have to close, while the three largest institutions—the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University—would receive only enough money to operate at about half their normal capacity.

In addition, about $37-million in state aid to private institutions, provided through scholarships and grants, would be eliminated, officials said.

The discussions that led to the issuing of the statement were started by Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., general secretary of the American Association of University Professors.

Mr. Spitzberg said he had learned during

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Decline in U.S. Support for Fulbrights Decried

WASHINGTON

The Fulbright scholarship program, designed to promote international educational exchanges, has not been getting enough U. S. support to sustain itself, according to officials and scholars involved in its operation.

At a recent meeting of academics and government leaders to discuss the future of the 34-year-old project, most agreed the program's funds were now spread too thin among the 120 participating countries. When adjusted for inflation, the $41.2-million now provided for the program by the United States and other countries amounts to only 60 per cent of the support provided in 1965, government officials said.

The decline is disturbing, the participants said, since the Fulbright program is a major vehicle for scholarly exchange between America and the rest of the world.

Since it was first conceived in 1946 by Sen. J. William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, the program has sent 45,000 Americans to study in foreign countries and brought 85,000 foreign students and scholars to the U. S.

Although most of the funds for the program are provided by the U. S., some governments have financed as much as 75 per cent of the costs of individual grants.

The problem now, the program officials said, is that the U. S. has fallen behind in its commitment to international educational exchanges. The Soviet Union, West

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

CHRONICLE PREVIEW

Faculty Salaries for 1980-81

Chronicle survey estimates pay and year's increases by rank and type of institution

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	$30,555	$34,000	$29,888	$27,000	$34,045	$38,200	$32,600	$29,500	$31,426	$35,000	$30,500	$27,000
Associate professor	24,102	25,500	23,425	22,000	24,057	26,500	23,000	21,550	24,092	26,000	23,413	22,000
Assistant professor	18,782	20,000	18,800	17,150	21,148	22,700	20,000	18,000	19,125	20,350	18,940	17,150
All ranks	25,093	28,562	24,466	20,500	28,245	34,000	26,675	22,600	25,758	29,888	24,755	20,690
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	$26,496	$32,000	$26,000	$24,950	$26,469	$30,803	$25,100	$22,268	$26,049	$32,000	$27,100	$24,705
Associate professor	22,688	24,000	22,253	20,400	20,330	23,000	20,000	18,000	22,113	24,000	22,000	19,765
Assistant professor	19,287	20,500	19,300	17,600	16,995	18,850	16,600	14,440	18,690	20,250	18,738	16,500
All ranks	23,872	27,000	23,000	20,000	21,173	25,000	20,000	16,600	23,218	26,000	22,309	19,450
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	$23,184	$24,547	$22,855	$22,560	$23,276	$25,740	$22,600	$20,118	$23,260	$25,093	$22,600	$20,506
Associate professor	23,707	29,400	21,525	19,400	18,810	20,400	18,400	16,950	19,811	20,800	19,200	17,200
Assistant professor	17,002	18,000	17,100	16,000	16,436	17,615	16,090	15,000	16,579	17,990	16,100	15,255
All ranks	20,518	22,560	19,400	17,519	18,856	20,800	17,700	15,700	19,194	21,450	18,000	16,000
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000	—	—	—	—	$26,503	$28,593	$26,000	$23,000
Associate professor	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800	—	—	—	—	23,010	25,650	22,500	20,800
Assistant professor	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419	—	—	—	—	18,553	19,850	18,000	16,419
All ranks	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200	—	—	—	—	22,560	26,000	22,113	19,200
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	$23,844	$27,000	$24,100	$20,184	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$12,800	$23,604	$27,000	$23,846	$19,703
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$29,117	$32,000	$28,338	$25,500	$28,556	$34,000	$27,781	$23,000	$28,990	$32,500	$28,000	$25,000
Associate professor	23,398	25,000	22,699	21,420	20,972	23,400	20,100	18,102	22,729	24,800	22,300	20,000
Assistant professor	18,817	20,250	18,720	16,821	17,491	19,000	16,800	15,300	18,428	20,000	18,400	16,100
Instructor	18,092	19,178	16,500	15,047	14,408	16,000	14,500	12,250	16,900	18,000	15,873	14,120
All ranks	24,129	27,500	23,100	19,756	22,462	25,971	20,500	17,000	23,658	27,000	22,600	19,057

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 11-month or 12-month contracts

All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$33,892	$38,000	$34,000	$29,940	$26,992	$31,750	$25,500	$22,170	$31,148	$36,150	$30,650	$25,546
Associate professor	26,077	29,950	26,080	22,400	21,622	24,900	21,200	18,100	24,203	27,200	24,200	20,988
Assistant professor	21,717	24,048	21,600	18,400	17,661	19,625	17,000	16,000	19,497	21,613	19,075	16,600
All ranks	26,813	32,000	26,500	21,000	21,269	24,625	20,000	16,600	24,379	29,940	23,500	18,400

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 9-month or 10-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	9.0%	10.7%	8.7%	7.0%	9.5%	11.8%	10.1%	7.7%	9.2%	11.1%	9.2%	7.1%
Associate professor	10.2%	14.1%	9.9%	6.8%	13.0%	14.9%	10.9%	9.5%	10.8%	14.1%	10.5%	7.5%
Assistant professor	9.9%	12.0%	10.0%	6.8%	9.4%	12.1%	10.8%	7.6%	9.9%	12.1%	10.0%	6.8%
All ranks	9.6%	12.5%	9.4%	6.9%	10.5%	12.1%	10.4%	8.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.8%	7.0%
Other institutions granting graduate degrees												
Professor	7.5%	9.7%	7.1%	5.3%	8.7%	10.0%	9.2%	6.6%	7.8%	9.9%	8.0%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.5%	10.0%	8.2%	5.0%	10.0%	11.3%	9.7%	8.1%	8.0%	10.3%	8.3%	5.8%
Assistant professor	7.9%	10.7%	7.1%	5.3%	10.6%	13.8%	9.9%	8.5%	8.6%	11.1%	8.1%	6.1%
All ranks	7.7%	10.0%	8.0%	5.3%	9.6%	11.1%	9.7%	8.0%	8.1%	10.3%	8.3%	5.7%
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	—	—	—	—	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%	8.6%	10.6%	8.0%	6.7%
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	9.1%	11.3%	9.9%	6.3%	9.0%	11.3%	9.1%	6.0%
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	10.4%	13.8%	10.9%	8.3%	8.8%	13.5%	10.2%	7.0%
All ranks	7.0%	11.4%	7.9%	5.0%	9.5%	11.7%	10.0%	6.7%	9.0%	11.7%	9.2%	6.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%	—	—	—	—	7.2%	9.3%	7.2%	5.4%
Associate professor	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%	—	—	—	—	7.4%	10.0%	8.0%	5.0%
Assistant professor	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%	—	—	—	—	8.3%	11.3%	8.6%	6.5%
All ranks	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%	—	—	—	—	7.8%	10.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	8.0%	11.0%	8.3%	4.3%	—	—	—	—	8.0%	10.7%	8.2%	4.7%
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	8.3%	10.2%	8.3%	6.4%	9.1%	10.9%	9.2%	7.0%	8.5%	10.5%	8.5%	6.5%
Associate professor	8.8%	11.9%	8.9%	5.7%	10.8%	11.7%	10.1%	8.0%	9.3%	11.9%	9.3%	6.0%
Assistant professor	8.6%	11.7%	8.3%	6.3%	10.2%	13.7%	10.8%	8.3%	9.1%	12.0%	9.2%	6.4%
Instructor	10.6%	14.5%	12.1%	8.4%	11.1%	12.7%	11.1%	5.5%	10.8%	14.1%	11.3%	7.7%
All ranks	8.6%	11.4%	8.5%	6.0%	9.9%	11.7%	10.0%	7.4%	8.9%	11.5%	9.0%	6.4%

Increase over 1979-80 salaries, 11-month or 12-month contracts

All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	9.8%	10.3%	8.6%	6.6%	9.2%	11.9%	9.3%	6.8%	9.6%	11.1%	8.7%	6.6%
Associate professor	6.4%	8.2%	7.6%	4.4%	—	—	—	—	7.5%	10.0%	8.0%	4.5%
Assistant professor	9.0%	11.4%	9.5%	5.3%	10.6%	12.1%	10.0%	8.5%	9.8%	11.7%	9.9%	7.4%
All ranks	8.9%	10.5%	8.0%	5.1%	9.8%	12.5%	9.5%	7.5%	9.3%	11.5%	8.9%	6.5%

(a) Estimated mean base salary. Does not include additional earnings or fringe benefits.
(b) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(c) One-half of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(d) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or less.
(e) Mean salary increase, 1980-81 over 1979-80.
(f) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(g) One-half of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(h) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases smaller than this.
— Indicates too little data for reliable estimate.

Note: Survey data is based on responses of 2,435 individuals, weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law schools, medical schools, proprietary institutions, or colleges with enrollment of less than 500 students.
Salary figures do not include the value of contributed services contributed by members of religious orders or others. Statistical confidence limit for salary estimates is ± 3 per cent.

SOURCE: SURVEY DESIGNED AND CONDUCTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES